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24 September 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 243

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JOSEPH WHITE GIVES PYONGYANG PRESS CONFERENCE

White Press Conference

OW041630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Joseph T. White, a soldier of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea, who crossed over to the northern half of the republic some time ago in search of a political asylum was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang today. Speaking on the occasion, he said: Nobody instigated me to come over to North Korea. I sought a political refuge not by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction.

Joseph T. White hailing from Missouri in the United States served as Pfc. in the third squad, third platoon, A Company, first battalion, 31st regiment, second division of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea. Explaining why he sought a political refuge, he said: The first reason is that I thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to South Korea.

High ranking officers told us when we were sent to South Korea in March this year that the U.S. troops were being sent to South Korea to "protect" South Korea from "aggression" from the North. But, I had some doubt of the mission of the U.S. forces in South Korea while serving in the army there.

I have come to think of this more firmly as days go by and thought of freeing myself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible. In short, I did not want to dedicate my youth to the wrong the U.S. administration forced upon me.

I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the U.S. society and government. My coming over to the North was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government.

The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men. People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army. I have always thought of the fair society where people can lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression.

Last month I happened to see pictures carried in the U.S. magazine LIFE, July issue, showing the 70th birthday celebrations of Marshal Kim Il-song. I was greatly impressed by the pictures. The pictures and other information I collected made me firmly believe that the North Koreans are leading a happy and stable life under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I was convinced that North Korea where the great leader President Kim Il-song is effecting policy for the people is the land where I would be able to enjoy a free and happy life. This firm belief made me take a brave and determined action.

He said that at midnight on 28 August when he was on duty in the demilitarized zone, he ran for the KPA post, following the way which he had tried to get himself acquainted with before his coming over and succeeded in coming over to the North in search of a political asylum.

Noting that the South Korean people regard the United States not as their "friend" but as the main cause preventing Korea's reunification and as the main source of all their misfortunes, he stressed: The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea as early as possible as the Korean people demand.

Speaking of what he felt after coming over to the northern half of the republic in search of a political asylum, White said: I could feel that people in North Korea are free and happy. I could sense no war atmosphere in the streets where peaceful construction is in full swing. Only after I came to peaceful North Korea, I came to further clearly understand that it is not justifiable for the United States to occupy South Korea and to make preparations for a nuclear warfare.

He stressed: The U.S. Government should not prevent Korea's reunification but withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from South Korea. I want to say this to the U.S. GIs in South Korea. U.S. GIs have no reason whatsoever to be against North Korea. It is a criminal act to prevent Korea's reunification. I think U.S. GIs should demand troop withdrawal from South Korea.

Further On White's Press Remarks

OW041710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1627 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Joseph T. White, a soldier of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea, who crossed over to the northern half of the republic some time ago in search of a political asylum was interviewed by home and foreign reporters on 4 September at the People's Palace of Culture. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the press conference room. Present there were reporters of NODONG SINMUN, the Korean Central News Agency, the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and other press organs and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Joseph T. White spoke first at the press conference.

Joseph T. White:

I served as Pfc in the 3rd Sq, 3rd Pt, A Co, 1st Bn, 31st Reg, 2nd Div of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea. I am from Missouri in the United States. I have my parent [as received], two brothers and two sisters in my home. I finished 8-year school, 4-year high school and left a college when I was in the first grade.

I joined in the army on 27 October 1981, and was sent to South Korea in March 1982. I came over to North Korea crossing the military demarcation line, seeking a political asylum on 28 August last.

Nobody instigated me to come over to North Korea. I sought a political refuge not by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction. Now allow me to tell you the reason why I have sought a political asylum.

The first reason is that I thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to South Korea. High ranking officers told us when we were sent to South Korea in March this year that the U.S. troops were being sent to South Korea to "protect" South Korea from "aggression" from the North.

But, I had some doubt of the mission of the U.S. forces in South Korea while serving in the army there.

When I was in the United States, I happened to see the Kwangju incident which took place in South Korea through television in some awful feeling. I saw armed police and armymen killing lots of inhabitants right and left and thought that they were very brutal.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in South Korea is corrupted and barbarous.

The stupendous check loan scandal directly linked to Chon Tu-hwan which was disclosed not long ago is a good proof of this.

People say that Chon Tu-hwan's days are also numbered. However, the United States is giving this corrupted South Korean "regime" lots of U.S.-made weapons and dollars, deploying even nuclear weapons in South Korea. The United States is the mastermind of all wrong doings of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in South Korea, her actual colony. Now I think it completely disagreeable that the United States sent us to South Korea.

Performing duty at the military demarcation line since last July, I came to realize that what they call "threat of aggression from the North" was a sheer lie. I could see a peaceful life in the North through telescopes. What I saw were farmers and tractors farming in broad fields and beautiful farm villages. I thought to myself, why should we American soldiers be at the demarcation line dividing others country into two? This made me feel shameful and disgraceful to be there.

I could notice sharp eyes of South Koreans focused on me walking along a street in South Korea. But, I could fully understand their feeling toward us.

It is fully unjustifiable for the U.S. troops to be in South Korea. I have come to think of this more firmly as days go by and thought of freeing myself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible.

In short, I did not want to dedicate my youth to the wrong the U.S. administration forced upon me. I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the U.S. society and government.

My coming over to the North was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government.

The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men.

My family in the United States is a working-class family. My father works at a factory and my two brothers can find no employment. I had to leave the college because college is a burden too great for the common people.

I keenly felt through my personal experience that the United States was a "paradise" for the rich and powerful men, but a hell where the poor people had to suffer from starvation and poverty.

People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army. I have always thought of the fair society where people can lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression. While working in the demilitarized zone, I came to know there is a way leading me to a truly worthy life. I cast my eye on North Korea.

As early as in my school days, I had a chance to read about Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the hero of the 20th century. Marshal Kim Il-song is a well-known commander who fought against Japanese imperialism and led the heroic armed struggle to a victory and defeated U.S. imperialism.

In addition, Marshal Kim Il-song has built a mighty industrial state in North Korea which had been reduced to ashes by U.S. bombing. He has built a new society where every people can lead a happy life being freed from any worry about food, clothing and shelter.

Last month I happened to see pictures carried on the U.S. magazine LIFE, July issue, showing the 70th birthday celebrations of Marshal Kim Il-song. I was greatly impressed by the pictures. The pictures and other information I collected made me firmly believe that the North Koreans are leading a happy and stable life under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I was convinced that

North Korea where the great leader President Kim Il-song is effecting policy for the people is the land where I would be able to enjoy a free and happy life. This firm belief made me take a brave and determined action. I took the chance when I was on duty at midnight on 28 August to leave the post for the North.

It was a risky way. But, it couldn't prevent me from coming to North Korea in search of real freedom and happiness. I succeeded in coming over to the North at last. It was a significant day for me to come over to the bright new society. I will not forget the day. This is what brought me here to North Korea.

Then he answered questions raised by reporters.

NODONG SINMUN reporter:

I would like to hear a detailed explanation of Joseph T. White about his motive for coming over to the northern half of the republic to seek a political refuge.

Joseph T. White:

Since July 1982, I have performed guard duty at a GP [as received] in the demilitarized zone in the forward area. Since that time on I have longed for coming over to North Korea and have thought of seeking a political refuge in the northern half of the republic.

On the night of 27 August I was on duty together with a Negro GI at the gate of the GP. Our guard post is surrounded by wire entanglement and the door is locked. We had to perform guard duty at three points at night. Each point had two men posted.

The duty on the night at the gate, I thought, was a good chance to come over to North Korea. And, so I made the Negro fellow sleep in a trench where other GIs take rest. After he fell asleep, I took the magazine out of his rifle thinking the worst case.

And then I destroyed the lock of the gate with my "M-16 rifle," came out of the wire entanglement and headed for the North. It was about half past one in the morning. I ran and ran with the rifle and gear. When I covered about 2 km, I unexpectedly saw a lake in my way. I came to realize that I was coming not to the North but to the South. The lake is located just in the rear of our GP.

I changed my course to the North. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the day was going to break. I did my best not to be observed by those who kicked up a fuss all the night by firing at random. Therefore, I crossed the demarcation line at the point far from the GP not to be discovered.

I ran and ran toward KPA guard post following the way which I tried to get myself acquainted with before my coming over. I shouted toward a KPA post

when I came near the post. In this way I succeeded in coming over to the North in search of a political asylum.

DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee reporter:

I would like to know the sentiment of the South Korean people toward the U.S.

Joseph T. White: I think the feeling of the Korean people toward the United States is not good. Now, South Koreans have increasing complaints toward the United States.

They say students in Kangwon Province held a U.S. flag burning. South Korean students have been waging anti-"government," anti-U.S. demonstrations in succession. In March this year, they burnt the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. All of this proves that anti-U.S. sentiment is growing among the South Koreans.

High ranking officers of the U.S. Army in South Korea worry about this. The U.S. support to Chon Tu-hwan "regime" adds to the anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Koreans.

When I was in the United States, I witnessed on television the student revolt in Kwangju. I saw army helicopters flying overhead, soldiers patrolling the streets, and students and police battling. The revolt was brutally suppressed.

And, I learned through newspapers and television many times of the struggles waged by South Korean students for democracy in society and of the atrocious acts of police and soldiers suppressing them. Thus, I came to know that South Korea has no democracy and that people did not support South Korean rulers such as Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan.

It is not so long since I arrived in South Korea. But I personally witnessed the reality in South Korea.

As I have told you, the U.S. administration sent us U.S. GIs to South Korea, saying that we had to protect South Korea from "the threat of southward aggression." But, I think the real purpose of the U.S. administration in sending the U.S. troops to South Korea is to protect the South Korean "regime" from the people's resistance and to hold South Korea as its colony forever. In fact the U.S. is an actual ruler over South Korea. South Korea is a colony of the U.S.; the Chon Tu-hwan regime has no right whatsoever. The South Korean "ROK Army" is completely under the command of the U.S. forces command.

Today, the South Korean people have come to gradually know of this and regard the United States not as their friend but as the main cause preventing Korea's reunification and as the main source of all of their misfortunes.

As long as the U.S. forces occupy South Korea, Korea cannot be unified. The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea as early as possible as the Korean people demand.

Korean Central News Agency reporter:

I would like to hear what you have felt after your coming over to the DPRK.

Joseph T. White: What impressed me deeply is the kindness of North Koreans. This is what I felt as soon as I came over to North Korea.

When I crossed the demarcation line, I had a little worry about how North Koreans would treat me. But, I was soon freed from the worry when I met kind and modest North Korean soldiers. This made me glad and feel that I am in a land where a man can enjoy a truly worthy life.

During the time, I had a chance to look around Pyongyang. This gave me another impression. At a sight of the streets, I could feel that people in North Korea are free and happy. Unlike the United States and South Korea no beggars can be seen in the streets and no jobless men sitting in the streets for lack of employment. People in the streets looked very happy. They all seemed smiling filled with pleasure.

In short, Pyongyang looks like a park and people there looked lively. Many new modern houses have been constructed everywhere. I could sense no war atmosphere in the streets where peaceful construction is in full swing.

And I visited Mangyongdae a few days ago. I felt a deep impression there. I will keep it in my mind for a long time.

An ordinary thatch-roofed house I could see there, Mangyongdae. In the obsolescent thatch-roofed house the president of the country was born. Looking around the house at Mangyongdae, the native place of President Kim Il-song, the brilliant commander of anti-Japanese armed forces and great leader in building a new society, I felt in my heart that he is really a great leader of the people.

MINJU CHOSON reporter:

Do you have anything to tell to the U.S. Government and to your fellow GIs?

Joseph T. White: Only after I came to peaceful North Korea, I came to further clearly understand that it is not justifiable for the United States to occupy South Korea and to make preparations for a nuclear warfare. I think the U.S. Government should not waste huge amounts of money and wealth in such reckless things but give poor people in the United States food and jobs so that they may enjoy a peaceful life. The U.S. Government should not prevent Korea's reunification but withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from South Korea.

I want to say this to the U.S. GIs in South Korea. U.S. GIs have no reason whatsoever to be against North Korea. It is a criminal act to prevent Korea's reunification. I think U.S. GIs should demand troop withdrawal from South Korea.

I have my parent, brothers and sisters and relatives living in the United States. They may be persecuted by the U.S. administration because of my coming over to the North in search of political refuge. But, that will only make my will stronger. I hope you convey what I have said through all ways and means.

I am now enjoying a good time free from any inconvenience. I know this is thanks to the great care of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and of the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I assure you that I will do my best for peace and justice and for Korea's reunification.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

He rose from his seat and bowed to the portrait of the great leader and said: "Great leader President Kim Il-song, thank you."

"Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song."

"Long live the dear leader Kim Chong-il."

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN PUBLIC CONDEMNS CHON'S AFRICAN TOUR

SK021252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign public strongly denounced recently the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan the murderer, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, according to reports.

The African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People in its statement said: The South Korean "regime" is a marionette "regime" without any chajusong (independence) and a puppet regime of the United States which is not a party worth being dealt with by the nonaligned countries, especially by the African independent states advocating chajusong. It is foolish of Chon Tu-hwan the traitor to think that he would be able to deliver himself from international isolation and get something through his African trip, it stressed.

Madirisha Juvenal, secretary general of the committee, in his appeal to all the African organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people exposed the crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and condemned his African trip.

The Burundi-Korea Friendship Association in its statement said: The U.S. imperialists, for the purpose of disorganizing the Nonaligned Movement from within, are encouraging the Seoul "regime" to worm itself into this movement. The South Korean "regime" can never be a party to be dealt with by the nonaligned countries, still less be a "friend" of African countries.

A Ghanaian paper says that the Chon Tu-hwan clique are zealously serving the U.S. imperialists in the execution of their war policy, maintaining close relations with South Africa and Israeli Zionists in crafty ways. It is a shame to Africa to allow traitor Chon Tu-hwan to crawl into Africa. With no crafty ruse can traitor Chon Tu-hwan disguise himself as a "friend" of the progressive people of Africa or deliver himself from international isolation.

The Congo Radio said: Dependence on outside forces and fascism, division and war pursued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are a road precipitating his destruction. His treachery and brutal repression of the people must be stopped immediately.

The Congo News Agency also exposed the crimes of Chon Tu-hwan the traitor and denounced his African trip.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS CONDEMN CHON TU-HWAN CANADIAN VISIT

SK030844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN Friday come out with commentaries denouncing the Canadian tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In a commentary captioned "Shameless Blast of Colonial Stooge," MINJU CHOSON says: During his Canadian tour, Chon Tu-hwan the traitor let loose a torrent of rubbish about "communization by force of arms." This was an unpardonable criminal act slandering us.

The author of the commentary further says: In Korea, peace is disturbed and a constant danger of war prevails due to the intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. To raise outcries over "communization by force of arms" and "threat of the North," distorting this hard fact, is a shameless act of a thief crying "stop thief!"

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a nation-splittist, styled himself "an apostle of unification" during his Canadian trip. This is enough to make one laugh inside out. The "unification proposal" he brought forward again this time is another version of the "two Koreas" plot. By soliciting "support" to it, he revealed his intention to step up his splittist manoeuvres.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan drivels about the "unification proposal" without a word about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. This is nothing but a ruse to freeze division under the cloak of unification. By such a crafty trick, he attempts to keep off the influence of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most reasonable and fair national reunification proposal, and block our people's cause of national reunification, but to no avail.

While making a tour of Canada, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked up a dust about a "Pacific summit talk." But this also fully revealed the sorry sight of the colonial puppet.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, lost to shame, goes about shooting off his mouth to peddle the crafty artifice of the U.S. imperialists to place the Pacific nations under their control. Hidden in this is his sinister intention to worm himself into the Pacific nations, dancing to his master's tune.

By pursuing war and division, supporting the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and policy of aggression even abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan only precipitated the final destruction of his own clique.

The commentary of PYONGYANG SINMUN points out that the Canadian tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was made in compliance with the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists for keeping South Korea permanently as their colony and military base and on the basis of a script put in his hand by his American patron.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES AFRICAN CONDEMNATION OF CHON'S VISIT

SK041146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Guyanese and Mozambican public circles denounced the foreign tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the stooge of the U.S. imperialists, according to reports.

Joseph Wachon, chairman of the Union of Public Service and General Workers of Guyana, said: The South Korean "government" is a puppet "regime" without any right, which was rigged up by its master, and it is an out-and-out tool of its master for aggression. The foreign tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the out-and-out stooge without any prerogative of supreme command is ridiculous, indeed.

Noting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the wings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a butcher of fellow countrymen, he stressed: The foreign tour of Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, who is acting according to a script written by his master, was a wicked trick to deliver himself from the miserable position in which he has landed himself, rejected by and isolated from the revolutionary people of the world for his bellicosity and dirty treacheries. It also pursued a crafty aim to win "sympathizers" by means of fraud and swindle and thereby create a favourable climate for getting the approval of his "two Koreas" policy in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Branding the foreign tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an out-and-out splittist tour of the traitor for obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a puppet show for executing the orders of the U.S. imperialists, we bitterly condemn it.

A recent issue of the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS under the title "Chon Tu-hwan, Warmaniac" noted: The African tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was a trip of a stooge acting according to a script written by the U.S. imperialists and an out-and-out treacherous trip for putting down the voices being further lifted up in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan clique is strongly rejected by many countries of the world for its treacherous, bellicose nature and tie-up with the U.S. imperialists, it said. The paper bitterly condemned its arms buildup, new war provocation manoeuvres and the conspiracy and tieup with the racists against the progressive countries of Africa.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' URGES U.S. PULLOUT FROM SOUTH

SK021610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Stop Aggressive Manoeuvres and Promptly Pull Out of South Korea" on the lapse of 116 years since the Korean people sent the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" to the bottom of the Taedong River.

The signed article says: The U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" which illegally intruded into the Taedong River late in August 1866, sailed up to the vicinity of the Pyongyang wall and put forth impudent demands; its crew committed high-handed atrocities, murdering our people at random and perpetrating pillage.

Enraged at this, the people in Mangyongdae and Pyongyang valiantly rose up under the guidance of Kim Ung-u, great grandfather of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and burnt the "General Sherman" and threw the aggressors into the water. The sinking of the U.S. pirate ship was a stern punishment meted out to the brigandish aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists who had dreamt of aggression on Korea from long ago.

The article recalls that the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from this, continuously committed criminal aggressive acts against Korea down through history.

Noting that they are massively building up their aggressive armed forces these days in and around South Korea, while frantically staging military exercises for the purpose of testing their war preparedness and replenishing it and rounding it off, the article continues: Due to the constant arms buildup and war clamour of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea is turning further still into a hotbed of a new war, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is being brought to the highest pitch of strain and the danger in which a war may break out any moment is constantly present in our country.

With the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces left in South Korea, the danger of a war cannot be removed from Korea, and the democratisation of the South Korean society, the people's cause of independence and the reunification of the country cannot be achieved.

This is the sum total of the struggle which the Korean people have waged over the last 37 years since the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists and a lesson of history.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle raging in South Korea and immediately renounce their occupation policy in South Korea and aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the republic and promptly withdraw with all their armed forces of aggression.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must act with discretion, clearly realizing that their treacheries against the country and the nation and their shameful role as an executor of the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy will hasten their own destruction, and must step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

The Korean people will smash the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's treacheries against the nation with united might of the nation and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER IN JAPAN CALLS FOR LIBERATION OF SOUTH

SK021330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-lining Koreans' paper published in Japan, carried an editorial titled "Let Us Lift High the Banner of National Liberation."

Noting that the United States has been the ruler which has actually ruled and dominated South Korea since 15 August liberation, the editorial says: On the very day it landed in South Korea, the United States proclaimed a military administration and has since acted the ruler in place of Japan. During the military administration, it laid political, economic and military foundations for ruling South Korea and, on this basis, framed up its agent "regime." With this the division of the country into the North and the South became decisive.

The agent "regime" framed up by the United States could not but be a dictatorial "regime" in actuality. The South Korean policy of the United States after the fabrication of the agent "regime" was mainly directed to the guarantee of the military position of the United States in South Korea, continued division of the Korean Peninsula and the maintenance of the dictatorial "regime" in South Korea.

The root cause of all evils lies in the South Korean policy of the United States. Pointing out that the United States glaringly revealed its true colour in the Kwangju incident, the editorial says: It was at that time that our correct view of the United States was established. Now our people understand that they must reject the U.S. interference for the achievement of democratisation.

Today when the struggle for democratisation has entered a new stage, we should keenly realize that the struggle for democratisation is not merely a struggle against dictatorship, but a struggle for ending the domination of foreign forces and achieving national liberation and national independence. We can win only when the struggle against dictatorship and the struggle against outside forces are combined together. Now the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and the United States are fidgety in face of the new trend of the struggle for democratisation.

The editorial calls for sweeping away the Chon Tu-hwan comprador dictatorial "regime" and outside forces, holding aloft the banner of national liberation.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' SIGNED ARTICLE HITS U.S. IMPERIALISM

SK061616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today notes that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy imposing the tragic national division on our people for 37 years and doggedly opposing the reunification of Korea, desperately persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

A signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialism Is Vicious Enemy Barring National Reunification" says: To perpetuate the division of Korea and pursue their policy of colonial occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts, above anything else, to maintain and strengthen the South Korean puppet regime.

South Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime is a tool for its colonial domination. Its colonial rule over South Korea is enforced through the South Korean puppet regime. It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, after drenching South Korea with the blood of people, cooked up a military fascist "regime" more truculent than the notorious "Yusin" dictatorship and seated such a butcher of the nation as Chon Tu-hwan in power.

To perpetuate the division of Korea and pursue their policy of occupation of South Korea for an indefinite period, the U.S. imperialists placed sham "unification proposals" in the hands of the puppets and wirepulled them behind the scene to peddle them about and prolong the division. Such "unification proposals" as "mutual visits" and "general election" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors were all worked out by the White House.

There is no fundamental obstacle to reunification within our nation. The U.S. imperialists have obstructed the reunification of our country, imposing the tragic division upon our people for 37 years. Their schemes to freeze the present division of our country for good find vivid expression in their crafty moves to make South Korea appear an "independent state" and have the puppet regime internationally "recognized."

To begin with, the South Korean "regime" is a tool of the neo-colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. It is a marionette regime acting under the baton of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have seized the real power in South Korea, appointing or removing the bosses of the South Korean "regime" and shaping policies in political, economic, military, cultural and other domains.

It is foolish of the U.S. imperialists to try to put the label of "independent government" on the South Korean puppet regime and get it internationally "recognized." To realize their criminal aim the U.S. imperialists are clamouring about "cross recognition" and "admission into the United Nations" and encouraging the forsaken South Korean puppets to an overseas tour to get "support." The U.S. imperialists are scheming to use the olympiad as a site of political gamble for the "legalization" of the South Korean "regime."

Though they are trying hard to paint South Korea, a colony, as an "independent state" with noisy advertisement about "friend," "companion" and "firm friendship," they cannot conceal their relations with the South Korean puppets which are master-servant relations, relations between the colonial ruler and the vassal.

The schemes of the U.S. imperialists to keep one Korea divided into two and enforce the colonial rule over South Korea, keeping hold on it, are anachronistic and unpardonable ones. They must immediately give up their policy of illegal occupation of South Korea and "two Koreas" plot and refrain from encouraging Chon Tu-hwan the puppet to fascism, confrontation and division.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAPER ATTACKS FISHERIES LAW--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A South Korean newspaper recently called for an immediate revision of the puppet clique's "fisheries law" which grants privilege to the Japanese reactionaries and makes the South Korean fishermen an object of repression. The paper pointed out that the "fisheries law" of the puppet authorities "is wholly modelled after the law which was enacted" by the "Korean Government-general" of Japanese imperialism "to protect the operation of Japanese fishermen" rather than that of the Korean fishermen. It criticized the puppet clique for bringing unexpected fortunes to their vassals by granting them the privilege by "law" while treating all the fishermen as "offenders." The paper deplored that the number of the fishermen who leave the fishing villages, left without a means of livelihood, increases [every] day. [Text] [SK031142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Sep 82]

PROFESSOR CONDEMNS SUPPRESSION OF PRESS--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of CHUGAN CHOSON, a weekly magazine of South Korea, carried an article by a university professor surnamed Kim exposing the suppression of the press by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a report. Noting that there is no freedom of the press in South Korea, the article says that three of his 14 books were officially placed under a ban and the rest suffered pains before seeing the light. No freedom can be talked about where there is no freedom of writing and speech, he says. Denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for "throwing everyone critical of the mistakes of the government behind bars," wielding the fascist laws, the article demands that the freedom of the press be guaranteed. [Text] [SK031151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 3 Sep 82]

U.S. CBW BLAMED FOR FEVER--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The Japanese magazine TSUKURU noted that epidemic hemorrhagic fever, an infectious disease bringing sufferings to the South Korean people, is a product of the bacteriological warfare committed by the U.S. imperialists during the past war of aggression in Korea, according to a report. Noting that Keiichi Tsuneishi, professor of Nagasaki University, Japan, exposed this fact in his treatise titled "Bacteriological Unit That Disappeared," the magazine said: In the treatise Prof Tsuneishi said that the experiment of epidemic hemorrhagic fever was conducted on human bodies in Manchuria by the "Unit 731," a bacteriological warfare unit of the former Japanese Army, and it was used for the research of germ warfare by the U.S. Army during the Korean War with the help of a

person who served the unit. The Unit 406, the predecessor of the Pacific Medical Institute known as a bacteriological laboratory in Japan, is a unit which earned ill-fame in the war. A detachment of this unit moved to South Korea. Hemorrhagic fever was widely spread in South Korea in the autumn of 1975 after this detachment made its appearance in Seoul. It is true that the medical institute of the Unit 406 conducted researches into Korean insects and flies thereafter. This research report enables one to draw a conclusion that hemorrhagic fever prevalent during the Korean War was not a spontaneous occurrence or an import from Manchuria but a product of the bacteriological warfare of the United States. [Text] [SK041124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 4 Sep 82]

U.S. 'MISCALCULATION' IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The August issue of TOITSU HYORON, a magazine published in Japan, saying that "Reagan made a gross miscalculation in South Korea," points out that the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have miscarried. It notes that in their so-called "joint statement" with the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists promised not to withdraw their aggression troops from South Korea but give more "aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan group and tried to carry into effect a plan for limited nuclear war by reinforcing the Chon Tu-hwan system as much as possible. It continues: But, the Chon Tu-hwan system which is a most decisive factor in his palm would not be stabilized. It is still shaking seriously. A particularly important problem is that the anti-U.S. movement has come to the surface at last in South Korea. Though there has been the anti-U.S. movement there, there have not been such things as an open arson at the "American Cultural Centre" and an open anti-U.S. statement or anti-U.S. demonstrations of religionists or students. This is something neither Reagan nor Chon Tu-hwan has ever imagined. In this sense Reagan has made a gross miscalculation in his plan to ignite a war in Korea by instigating Chon Tu-hwan by hook or by crook and things are not developing as he wishes in economic and external affairs, too. It can be said, therefore, that Reagan is now driven to bay. [Text] [SK090111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 8 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/403

'NODONG CH'ONGNYON' URGES UNCONDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICIES

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Youths! Let Us Display More Highly the Revolutionary Spirit of Absoluteness and Unconditionality in Implementing the Party Policies!"]

[Text] In compliance with the judicious leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, the glorious party center, the workers and youths throughout the country, enjoying the high hope for the days to come and the firm faith in victory, are pushing today a forceful march toward the new high heights of the socialist economic construction.

With the fanfare of the advance trumpet call of the speed battle which is designed to fulfill ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and to attain successfully the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction, fresh innovations are being effected creatively on all fronts of the socialist construction day after day.

We have already scored a great success in our struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction which were set forth by the Sixth Congress of the party. However, we cannot be satisfied with the accomplishments already made; we cannot allow even a bit of stagnancy or marking time.

Today we are faced with an important task of pushing more energetically the all-out march movement for the implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the party and of bringing about a fresh upsurge in the socialist economic construction.

In compliance with the natural-law governed demands of the socialist economic construction of our country, our party has recently set forth a militant task of effecting another revolutionary upsurge designed to capture the new prospective targets, including the chemical height, mineral height, and electricity height.

This task, honorable and full of raison d'etre, set forth before us, is calling on the SWYL members and youths who consist of the main force of the labor front of building a new society for displaying more highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party.

If all the youths revolutionarily exert themselves and highly display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party, there would be no fortresses invincible to them.

To display highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in carrying out the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the party--this represents a fundamental requirement of the loyalty toward the party and the leader. It is a fundamental mettle with which the chuch'-e-oriented youth vanguards should be equipped. It poses an important problem that would arise in forcefully pushing the socialist construction.

The new prospective target of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's which we are now implementing is a grand task of struggle unprecedented in the history of our country. It can be successfully carried out when all the fields and units of the national economy thoroughly implement unconditionally the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party which are the embodiment of the leader's teachings.

When the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party is established as a firm faith, can the obstacles and difficulties of all hues be overcome heroically, can the inner reserves be actively mobilized and utilized with the revolutionary spirit of untiring zeal, and can the all-out march movement be pushed forcefully.

The loyalty of our youths toward the party and the leader must be displayed in the implementation struggle which is designed to protect and safeguard the platforms and policies of the party and to carry them out thoroughly and unconditionally.

As taught by Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, only those who implement the policies of the party through to the end would be called the revolutionaries who are loyal to the party and the revolution as well as to the working-class and the people.

Thanks to their lofty revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the party and of thoroughly protecting and implementing them, our people and youths could defeat the vicious enemies Japanese imperialism and U. S. imperialism in the seas of blood and fire, could victoriously lead the maiden voyage, difficult and complicated, to build up a new society, and could forcefully erect a strong socialist power on this land.

Indeed the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party is the origin of an inexhaustible force which generates the mass heroism and peerless devotion, and which enable us to score a brilliant victory under the adverse circumstances of all hues.

Today when it has become imperative that a grand revolutionary upsurge should be brought about on and on with that impetus and mettle of the days of the grand Ch'ollima upsurge, the SWYL members and youths must display more highly the

revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party and thereby see to it that the drumbeat of the all-out march and the trumpet call for the charges of speed battle will forcefully resound throughout the country.

A prerequisite for highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality is to equip oneself with a correct stand and attitude toward the policies of the party.

The teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies set forth by the glorious party center represent the will of the whole party and the entire people; and in them are embodied the requirements of our revolution and the organized will of the working-class and the people. Therefore, it is our foremost duty to protect the policies of the party staunchly and implement them thoroughly and unconditionally. For us revolutionary fighters, nothing can be more responsibility-fulfilling and honorable than to implement the policies.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Our youths must staunchly protect the platforms and policies of the party, firmly hold on to the implementation of the party policies, and devote all the youthful energy and talents to the thorough implementation of the policies." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 4, p 103)

To stick persistently to the implementation of the policies of the party and to struggle for it at their best--these are the revolutionaries' foremost mettle.

Our struggle to carry out revolutionary tasks is the struggle for the implementation of the party policies; no revolutionary tasks are conceivable without the party policies.

The SWYL members and youths must be deeply aware of the fact that the struggle to implement the party policies is a valuable and sacred work which enriches the lofty life of the true revolutionary fighters of the party. They must firmly establish the revolutionary stand and mettle of struggling for implementation of the party policies by devoting all their energies and talents.

Thus they must see to it that the strong revolutionary spirit will be fully displayed in the entire rank and file of the SWYL to the effect that they are equipped with the firm views and stands that no negotiations should be allowed regarding the party policies which must be accepted unconditionally and thoroughly implemented responsibly, and that they would even jump into the sea of fire in order to implement the party policies.

In the course of implementing the party policies, the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality will be highly displayed when all the SWYL members and youths are staunchly armed with the thoughts and intentions of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the glorious party center and the platforms and policies of the party.

No matter how much one wants to be loyal to the party and the leader, one would not be able to fulfill successfully the tasks assigned to one, if one does not know the intentions, platforms, and policies of the party.

The SWYL members and youths must study in depth and learn the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the glorious party center, and the platforms and policies of the party. Whatever they do and wherever they may be, they must act according to the teachings and the policies. They must make it an iron rule that they work and act on the basis of the teachings and the policies.

In particular, the SWYL members and youths must study in depth; "The collected works of Kim Il-song," a series on the immortal chuch'e ideology; "The tasks of the people's government set forth to chuch'eize the entire society," an immortal classical work of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader; and "On the chuch'e ideology," a historical thesis of Comrade Kim Il-song, the beloved leader; and they must master them. Thus they must staunchly arm themselves with the great chuch'e ideology; they must enjoy the firm outlook that they are the masters of revolution and construction and that they are the masters of implementation of the party policies. They must display a high sense of responsibility and creativeness in implementing the party policies.

Furthermore, they must study in depth the policies of the party set forth for their fields and units and carry them out through to the end. They must firmly establish the revolutionary tradition of doing whatever the party tells them to do in conformity with the requirements of the policies of the party. As for those phenomena which run counter to the policies of the party, they must not allow even a bit of them to happen and must launch an intense struggle against them, even if they are of very minor matters.

In their struggle to implement the policies of the party, the youths must see to it that those phenomena of saddling superiors with conditions or of wavering or hesitating in face of small difficulties will not happen under any circumstances.

We must maximally mobilize all the production potentials and inner reserves with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable industry; we must push production and construction with our own materials and raw materials, with our own technology, and with our own resources. Doing so represents one of the important principles which our SWYL members and youths must hold fast in implementing the policies of our party.

Whatever you do, if you think you cannot do it, only dead-ends will meet your eyes. To a person who is firmly determined to carry it out with his own resources, a lot of reserves will meet his eyes and a high creativeness and the militant way of launching a work will come to his mind.

In order to implement thoroughly the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the party and to bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, it is of importance that active efforts be made to tap the inner reserves in all fields of the national economy.

Today the party is requesting us to display highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable industry and thereby to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the party faster and more efficiently, just as we vigorously launched into maximally economizing the increasing production, in response to the slogans of the party, in all fields and units of the national economy in those days of the grand Ch'ollima upsurge. The SWYL members and youths must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable industry. They must highly display the revolutionary mettle of searching for the materials that are scanty, of producing those materials that are lacking, and of carrying out tasks, no matter how difficult and complicated they may be, with their own resources.

The SWYL organizations and cadres are charged with great responsibilities and missions to see to it that all the SWYL members and youths will highly display the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party. The SWYL organizations and cadres must accept the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party as the most righteous things and must study them designed to implement them through to the end.

All the SWYL organizations and cadres must always give first priority to the works designed to promote the implementation of the policies of the party. They must paraphrase and explain in depth the intentions and policies of the party among the SWYL members and youths. They must thoroughly organize the organizational work designed to implement the intentions and policies. They must thus forcefully arouse the broad youths to the implementation of the party policies by showing examples personally set by them. In particular, the SWYL organizations of all levels must tightly organize the organizational work that is designed to see to it that the youths will take the lead to implement the policies of the party set forth for the designated fields and units. And they must launch among the masses the struggle to produce the needed equipment and materials with their own resources.

The SWYL organizations must forcefully launch the work of highly promoting the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party, in close incorporation with the work of following the vivid examples of loyalty of the youth communists of the 1920's, with the movement for following the examples of the unsung heroes, and with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions. To display more highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party is an honorable and sacred task designed to embellish the precious political life and to measure up with loyalty to the great trust and expectations placed by Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the glorious party of the socialist construction and the reliable youth vanguards of the KWP.

All the SWYL members and youths must highly display the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party. They must thereby make the far-reaching plans of the party the leader fully bloom. And they must forcefully display their pride and honor as the honor guard unit, do-or-die unit, personal guards, and shock brigade of Marshal Kim Il-Song, the great leader, and the glorious party center.

7989

CSO: 4108/202

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG THANKS HELPERS OF COUNTRYSIDE

SK021557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of thanks to the helpers of the countryside all over the country. In his letter of thanks, he extends warm thanks to the entire factory and office workers, soldiers of the People's Army and students of schools at all levels who successfully ensured spring farming and combat against drought by participating in assisting the countryside, upholding the militant appeal of the party for powerfully helping the countryside this year.

He says that the entire helpers of the countryside, with the consciousness of the master and a high sense of responsibility, nursed sturdy rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings and quickly carried out rice-transplanting and transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings in good time suitable for a high yield, as required by the chuche method of farming, and did weeding qualitatively and successfully did the work of exterminating blight and noxious insects and, particularly, surmounted with success a severe drought previously unknown by vigorously combating the drought, with the result that the crops rule good now.

He notes that the work method becoming the master, high sense of responsibility and noble spirit of cooperation displayed by the helpers of the countryside are a clear manifestation of the admirable moral traits of the socialist working people of our country who are boundlessly faithful to the call of the party. He says he is deeply satisfied with the successful progress of all farm work by the energetic efforts of the helpers of the countryside, which has resulted in a promising crop, and highly estimates the noble revolutionary spirit and shining successes of the helpers.

Meetings for conveying the letter of thanks of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the helpers of the countryside throughout the country are taking place at cities and counties, factories, enterprises, organs and schools and People's Army units. Messages of pledge to him are adopted at the meetings.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' CITES CHUCHE AS MISSION OF GOVERNMENT

SK031517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday carries an article titled "Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea Is a Historic Mission of the People's Government."

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his classic work "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," teaches that modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution and a historic mission of the government of the republic, the article says: That the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is a historic mission of the government of the republic means, in essence, that the people's government should actively strive to build the communist society where the chajusong (independence) of the people will have been fully realized, by remoulding and transforming society, man and nature as required by the chuche idea.

With the historic mission of the people's government clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a broad road was opened, first of all, for more thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in all spheres of the state activity. The struggle to model the whole of society on the chuche idea is a struggle for firmly establishing chuche in the revolution and construction and energetically pushing ahead with the work of remoulding people, society and nature as demanded by the chuche idea. Accordingly, to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all spheres of the state activity is the most important task facing the people's government.

Only when the government of the republic thoroughly embodies the chuche idea, taking it as the unswerving guiding compass under any circumstance, can it discharge its duty as a powerful political weapon for realising chajusong of the people. Chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence are the guiding principle of our revolution and the only, most correct road on which the people's government can bring the chuche idea to shining materialization.

With the historic mission of the government of the republic clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a firm guarantee has been created to further strengthen our people's government and raise its function and role in every way.

The indication of the historic mission of the government of the republic by him is a historic event that fully expounded the nature of the people's government and the basic principles of the government's activities and their general goal and ways in conformity with the demand of the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea.

With the historic mission of the government of the republic clarified by him, a powerful guarantee has been created for the people's government to constantly educate all members of society and guide socialist economic and cultural construction on its own responsibility, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. Thus a broad road was opened for our people's government to constantly enhance its function and role as a political weapon for making all members of the society men of communist type, eliminating all class distinctions and differences in working conditions and in material living standards and guaranteeing the working people full social equality and happy life.

Only under the people's government which is strengthening and developing as a powerful weapon for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche under the correct guidance of our party, can our people enjoy more fully an independent and creative life and successfully attain the ideal of communism in which their chajusong will be completely realized.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM PUBLICATION

SK051339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Five years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the classic work "Theses on Socialist Education" (5 September 1977). Papers here dedicate editorials to this anniversary, calling for thoroughly implementing the theses and further developing the educational work.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial says: The publication of the educational theses by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 5 years ago was an epochal event of weighty significance in developing socialist education and carrying out the cause of socialism and communism.

The theses on education is a communist educational programme embodying the immortal chuche idea. The theses synthesizes and systematizes in an integral way the educational theory at all stages on bringing up not only people who build socialism today but also people who will live in the future communist society.

The theses is an immortal educational encyclopedia which gives allround answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the education of the younger generation and training of communist revolutionaries from the essence and purpose of education to the fundamental principle of pedagogy, contents and methods of education, educational system and state guidance to educational work. The publication of this great programme which holds the highest and most brilliant place in the development of the working-class thought of education, has provided a firm guideline for successfully carrying on educational work without the slightest deviation.

Indeed, the theses is a chuche-based educational programme indicating the shortest cut to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism. It is also a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to be held fast to by the working-class party and state in the whole period of socialist and communist construction.

Our people are confidently pushing forward socialist and communist construction, while successfully solving the most difficult and complex problem of remoulding man, the work of rearing communistic revolutionary personnel along the road indicated by the theses on education.

Referring to the new changes which have taken place in the development of education in our country under the bright rays of the theses, the editorial stresses: All these successes are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party that lead our socialist education along the road of victory.

Stressing the need to effect a new turn in educational work by thoroughly implementing the theses on education as ever on the basis of the successes already achieved, the editorial points to the tasks for this.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S 'WARM LOVE' FOR PEOPLE

SK061628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of our party and people who is possessed of warm love for the working people, broad magnanimity and lofty sense of revolutionary obligation on the highest plane.

Perfectly personifying in himself the noble communist virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il boundlessly loves our people and devotes his all to their happy life. His warm love and concern for the people reach every aspect of our people's life.

Denying himself rest even a day, he is making an endless journey of on-the-spot guidance to provide people with a more affluent life and spares nothing for the betterment of their life and for their happiness. When he visits factories and cooperative farms he first acquaints himself with the people's living and shows boundless care for them.

Seven years ago, when he gave on-the-spot guidance to a mine in the northern area of our country, the dear leader acquainted himself down to details with the living conditions of the miners, and established a supply system for the betterment of their life. Later, he took measures to make sure that the workers of all coal and ore mines throughout the country were given more state benefits than before.

It is the dear leader who sent commuter buses to industrial establishments and cooperative farms and took measures for the large-scale construction of modern dwelling houses in all parts of the country to improve the people's housing conditions.

He heard about the life of four families of light-house keepers living in a solitary island in the East Sea and sent to them an engine boat, TV sets and musical instruments to make them travel freely to the shore and lead a more cultured and optimistic life. He saw to it that a wide and solid reinforced concrete bridge was built for 11 children in a mountainous village.

Countless are stories about his warm love for every one of our people: Informed that two ordinary crewmen were critically sick in the middle of the Indian Ocean, he took all steps to save their lives; he mobilized a flying squad to rescue a girl working at a harbour on the west coast who was being drifted by accident on an ice piece toward the far-off sea; and when an assembling worker of the Kim Chaek iron works was in critical condition, he sent competent medical personnel in the capital together with precious medicines to save the life of the worker whom modern medical science regarded as hopeless and enabled him to return to his revolutionary post.

Here is a story that he arranged a birthday feast for an ordinary train-girl bereft of her parents. One day in early August 1970, the dear leader during his on-the-spot guidance heard about a train-girl who was deprived of her parents by the Yankees in the period of the fatherland liberation war. A month later, early in September, he arranged a splendid birthday feast for the train-girl on his way back from his on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan Province, remembering the birthday of the train-girl about whom he heard by chance. He offered a seat to the train-girl and personally put chopsticks in her hand, saying, "Help yourself at ease." To delight her even a little more the dear leader impressively told her about newly released films.

Indeed, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great father of people who takes care of the lives of all people, leading them with boundless and noble revolutionary love.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES NEED FOR CITY MANAGEMENT

SK061550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 5 September carried an article titled "City Management in Socialist Society Is Important Service for People" on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Improving and Strengthening City Management" (5 September 1962), a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says: In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, first of all, gave a new definition of the nature of city management in socialist society and a scientific exposition of its character and mission, duty and role on the basis of the immortal chuche idea to be the first in history to comprehensively systematize the chuche-oriented idea of socialist city management.

The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defining the nature of socialist city management as service work for bearing responsibility for the life of the working people is a unique idea based on a profound analysis of the superiority of the socialist system and its socio-economic basis and a pre-eminent idea proceeding from the basic demand of the chuche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in thinking and making everything serve him.

With the great leader's scientific exposition of the nature of city management in socialist society, an old viewpoint on this work in the past was thoroughly overcome and the revolutionary character and mission of socialist city management and principle of its activity were correctly expounded.

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a lucid exposition of the duty and role of socialist city management. He set it forth as the duty of socialist city management to preserve and manage the dwelling houses of the working people and such public establishments as public buildings, streets, parks, pleasure grounds and means of transport in the city and defined it as important work for providing the working masses with an independent and creative life and pushing ahead with socialist construction.

With a scientific explication of the position and role of city management in socialist society, city management which had been regarded in the past as an entirely administrative and business-like work was raised anew as an

important political work and revolutionary work for realising the chajusong (independence) of the working masses and actively propelling the revolution and construction.

The founding of the chuche-based idea of socialist city management is one of the important ideological and theoretical exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Herein lies great theoretical and practical significance of this work.

In the work he also expounded in an allround way the concrete tasks of city management and ways for their correct fulfillment and thereby brought about a new turn in the work of city management.

Indeed, this work is an immortal classic document comprehensively expounding the original idea and theory on socialist city management and a programmatic document marking a great switchover in the development of city management work.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS REPUBLIC AS 'INVINCIBLE'

SK071650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Our Republic Is Revolutionary Government With Invincible Power." Pointing out that our republic founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party is a genuine revolutionary government with invincible power and inexhaustible vitality, the article says:

The high honour and dignity of the government of our republic and its inexhaustible power find expression above all in that it strictly abides by the revolutionary principles of chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence in all spheres of state activities, taking the chuche idea as its unswerving guideline.

The chuche idea is a great revolutionary banner of our era and the sole guiding idea of the government of our republic. To take the chuche idea as the unswerving guideline and thoroughly apply it in all activities--herein lie the inexhaustible might and vitality of the government of our republic.

Chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence--this is the guiding principle of our revolution and the line of building an independent, sovereign state, rich and powerful. Our republic struggles to implement the revolutionary line of chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence, holding fast to it as its consistent principle. It shapes independently all lines and policies for the revolution and construction, proceeding entirely from the interests of our revolution and people and the specific conditions of our country, carries them into effect in reliance upon the strength of our people and solves the problems arising in external relations on its own judgment and conviction.

The authority of our country as an independent, sovereign state and the dignity of our people are based on the government of the republic's steadfast adherence to the principle of chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence.

The invincible might of our republic also lies in that it enjoys unquestioned support of the workers, peasants and other segments of the broad working masses and is firmly linked with them by blood ties.

The government of our republic is a true servant of the people and a strong revolutionary government enjoying undisputed support and trust from the entire people. The government of our republic whose true master is the working masses regards it as its unshakable principle to thoroughly implement the mass line in all its activities.

Its devoted service for the people is the source of the absolute trust of the masses of the people in it.

The state power faithfully serves the popular masses and the masses firmly safeguard and defend their government. These blood ties are the basis of the consolidation of our state and the source of the unlimited power of the republic.

The invincible might and vitality of our republic also finds expression in that it is vigorously advancing toward communism, our future, under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions.

As taught by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, communism is the people's government plus three revolutions. Defining the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the basic content of the revolution to be carried out in the socialist society and as the task of the revolution to be continued till communism is built, our party and the government of the republic are carrying forward the revolution and construction in the form of the three revolutions for remaking old things and creating new ones.

With the dynamic promotion of the three revolutions, our state and social system are being immensely consolidated and developed and a new revolutionary turn is taking place in all realms of politics, economy and culture.

The article stresses in conclusion: Today our republic is growing in strength and developing still further as a revolutionary government with invincible power under the leadership of our glorious party.

The high honour and dignity of our republic today are linked with the greatness of our party. Our party is a great guiding force leading our republic to victory and glory. All the victories and successes made in the struggle for the strengthening, development and prosperity of our republic are a precious fruition of the tested leadership of our party.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PHYSICAL STRENGTH EXAMINATION CEREMONY--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A central opening ceremony of the 1982 people's physical strength examination was held yesterday at the Central Hall of Workers here. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the hall. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, personages concerned and workers, office employees and youth and students in Pyongyang. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke at the ceremony. Speaking of the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre for the training of physical strength and promotion of health of our people, he stressed that all functionaries and working people should popularize and habituate themselves to physical culture and sports in hearty response to the sports policy of the party and thus thoroughly prepare their physical strength always to contribute to the revolution and construction. Speeches were made and a resolution was adopted at the ceremony. [Text] [SK060442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Sep 82]

SEMINAR MARKS PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A central seminar was held on 4 September at the Grand People's Study House in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Placed on the platform of the hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The seminar was attended by university and higher specialised school teachers and researchers in the capital and from local areas. Papers explaining in depth the profound idea and content of the educational theses and proving its validity and great vitality were read out at the seminar on such subjects as "Theses on Socialist Education, a Classic Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Is an immortal Educational Encyclopedia Consummating the Idea of Socialist and Communist Education" and "The Socialist Educational System of Our Country Is the Most Superior Revolutionary Educational System Embodying the Immortal Chuche Idea." [Text] [SK051244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/402

'KCNA' CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S ROLE IN INDUSTRY

SK021520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held from 29 to 31 August discussed measures to attain the goal of one million tons of non-ferrous metals within 2 or 3 years and the goal of 1.5 million tons by 1988 with the general mobilisation of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people.

To attain the 1.5 million-ton goal of non-ferrous metals is a work for carrying into practice the far-reaching plan of the Workers' Party of Korea to increase the country's economic potential and provide our people with a more independent and creative life. Only when the production of non-ferrous metals is developed fast is it possible to achieve a many-sided development of industry and the technical progress of the national economy and increase the independence and chuche character of industry.

When this goal is attained, our country will hold the first place in the world in the per capita non-ferrous metal output.

There is realistic possibility to attain the 1.5 million-ton goal of non-ferrous metals. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the orientation and ways for a fast development of non-ferrous metal industry in each period of the developing revolution and has wisely led the struggle to implement them.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has solidly built the Komdok District as a model of modern and powerful, large-scale production base of non-ferrous metals and generalised it throughout the country, thus laying mighty foundations for a rapid development of the non-ferrous metal industry of our country.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the correct guidance of the dear leader, the nation's non-ferrous metal production bases have been immensely strengthened. And powerful guiding force and technical force fully equipped with modern science and technology and tested through practice have been prepared. We also have a powerful and modern industry including the machine-building industry capable of reliably ensuring a large-scale development of underground resources materially and technically.

All these are a solid material guarantee to definitely attain the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals in a short period.

CSO: 4120/402

BRIEFS

MINOR CHEMICAL BASES BUILT--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--More than 480 minor chemical industrial bases have already been built in Korea this year. Among them are over 30 minor chemical industrial factories and branch factories, over 10 workshops and 330 workteams set up at factories and enterprises belonging to the central industry and producers cooperatives and housewives workteams and sub-workteams. They produce more than 500 kinds of subsidiary raw materials and chemicals, paints and so on. This is one more wherewithal for the development of the light industry and the betterment of the people's lives. In Korea great efforts are directed to the development of the chemical industry. The Ponghwa chemical factory, high-pressure polyethylene factory, orlon factory, movilon mill and many other large-scale factories and a large number of minor chemical factories have been built in recent years alone. And many existing chemical factories have been reconstructed on an expansion basis. The chemical industry has come to have a more perfect departmental structure. Our chemical industry relying on its own solid raw material resources meets the demands of various deomains of the national economy and the people's lives for synthetic fibres, synthetic resins, dyestuffs, pigments, chemical fertilizers, agricultural medicines, etc. [Text] [SK061603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Sep 82]

NEW-TYPE COMPRESSOR, TURNING LATHE--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--A new-type 100 cubic metre screw compressor and a 10 metre turning lathe were manufactured recently at the Tanchon mining machine plant. The 100 cubic metre screw compressor is one fifth of a piston compressor of the same size in weight and one fourth in floor space. Its size is small enough to be installed at any place of the underground working site. The 10 metre turning lathe is capable of doing various kinds of drilling work, boring and toothing work and freely processes parts of large-size equipment and teeth of the grinding machine. The members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigade" and workers of the plant manufactured the new-type compressor and turning lathe in a brief period by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 30 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

NEW SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A new school year began at all schools of Korea on 1 September. The schools are overflowing with joy upon entering the 1982-83 school year at the significant time with the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" (5 September 1977), an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, just ahead. The children who have entered the primary schools after finishing one year preschool education at kindergartens, the children enrolled in the senior middle schools after graduating primary schools and children and students who have been promoted to upper classes are seized with boundless happiness of studying to their hearts content and growing in the warm bosom of the great leader. All the educational administrative organs and the schools have carried out a wide range of work to raise the quality of education to a higher stage in the new school year. With the strengthened state guarantee and social support to the educational work, new school buildings and classrooms have been built in all parts of the country and the schools have been furnished with additional teaching tools, modern experimental and practice apparatuses and various teaching materials. The first lessons at the primary schools and senior middle schools were preceded by significant ceremonies for opening the new school year with the attendance of personnel of local party and power organs, economic bodies and working peoples organisations and parents of the children. [Text] [SK021544
Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 7 September met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with the journalists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Ki-ok, vice-director of the Editorial Board of CHOSON SINBO, on a visit to the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion was Vice-Director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs Pak Yong-taek. [Text] [SK080956 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 8 Sep 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 25 Aug--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, headed by Ko Yong-cho, chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and a delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, headed by Kim Chun-sun, vice-chairman of the Fukuoka Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived here on 24 August by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. The Administration Council arranged a party for the delegations in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM IL-SONG WORKS REPORTED

SK031240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Seminars on immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were held recently in various countries, according to reports.

Seminars on "Let us reunify the country independently and peacefully," the third part of "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," an immortal classic work of the great leader, were held at the group for the study of the independent idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Freetown, Sierra Leone, and the UN Namibia University Committee for the Study of the Great Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and seminars on the part dealing with the question of national reunification of "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader, at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Ministry of Education of Guyana and the Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in the Ruimveldt Middle School of Guyana, and the Barbados group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Seminars on "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," an immortal classic work of the great leader, were held at the Chuche Idea Study Centre of the University of Zimbabwe, the group for the study of great Kimilsongism of Sierra Leone, the Amadora, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism, the Cacem, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism and the group for the study of the chuche idea of students of Third World countries studying in Geneva, Switzerland.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Speeches were made there. Speakers said that from the first day of the division of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward the policy of reunifying the country in an independent and peaceful way on a democratic principle without any outside interference and has been wisely leading the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Noting that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most rational and fair one for national reunification, they stressed that Korea must be reunified on this basis.

For the reunification of Korea, they said, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and an end put to the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea and to the South Korean puppets policy of depending on foreign forces.

Seminars adopted letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM KWAN-SOP HOSTS RECEPTION FOR NEPAL EX-PREMIER

SK021244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries hosted a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 1 September in honour of Tulsi Giri, ex-prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his wife.

Speaking first at the reception, Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, said: Our people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the industrious Nepalese people in the fulfillment of the sixth 5-year plan for the stability of the country and economic independence under the energetic guidance of esteemed His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, and sincerely wish them greater successes in the building of a prosperous new society.

The Korean people and the Nepalese people, both resourceful and courageous peoples who have created a long history and brilliant national culture in Asia, are linked together by the bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and the goal of today's struggle for the building of an independent, new society and are fighting on shoulder to shoulder to realise the idea of the Nonaligned Movement.

Speaking next, Mr Tulsi Giri said: Through my Korean visit, I acquainted myself with the great development your people have made in all fields by advancing at a fast speed under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is judicious for the great leader to define the promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle and we are convinced that this cause will be brilliantly accomplished. It is unfortunate for one nation to be divided into two. Korea will certainly be reunified because the great leader is making much effort for the reunification of the country.

He said that although Nepal and Korea are far away from each other geographically, the friendly relations between the two peoples are favorably developing with each passing day.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Nepalese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the Nepalese people's respected His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE SCHOLARS DENOUNCE TEXTBOOK REVISION

SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Sep (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Japanese historians and educationists denouncing the Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks was held in Tokyo on 29 August. The meeting sponsored by Honorary Professor of Tokyo University Bokuro Eguchi and other personages of broad strata was attended by university professors and teachers and high school teachers of Japan, more than 120 in all.

Speeches were made at the meeting. Setsuko Miyata, manager of Waseda University, said: Though the Japanese authorities alleged that the change of Koreans' names to Japanese in the past was not forcible, it was forced by law. The ex-minister of education claimed that Koreans were taken to Japan to be given the franchise. But this assertion is contradictory to the fact.

Hideki Kajimura, professor at Kanagawa University, noted: The Ministry of Education distorted the fact, craftily changing the meaning of words. To describe the forcible taking of Koreans to Japan as "free conscription and application" is baseless.

A statement was adopted at the meeting. It notes: The Japanese Government and Ministry of Education must apologize internally and externally for the forgery of history committed in the approval of textbooks, recognize their rectification on the basis of the intention of their authors and fundamentally reexamine the system of approval itself.

A similar meeting denouncing the despicable act of the Japanese authorities in distorting the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea was held in Tokyo on 27 August.

Critic Nobuo Nakagawa gave a lecture at the meeting under the subject "Japan Hastening Its Conversion Into a Military Power."

The meeting decided to conduct activities urging the Japanese Government to immediately correct the distorted description of history.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'MINJU CHOSON' URGES CORRECTION OF DISTORTED HISTORY

SK031655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an article titled "Criminal History of Japanese Imperialism Cannot Be Concealed" contributed by Associate Doctor and Associate Professor Pak Yong-hae of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, denouncing the forgery of Korean history by the Japanese authorities.

Recalling that the Japanese authorities recently decided to use at the primary and high schools from the new school year of 1983 textbooks which distort the history of aggression full of thrice-cursed crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past days, the article brands this as an intolerable insult to the national dignity of the Korean people and the Asian people.

The article says that the Japanese authorities wrote in the malrevised textbooks that they "started advancing into Korea in full scale after the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty" in September 1905, in a crafty attempt to erase the past history of aggression on Korea started by the Japanese militarists half a century before then and embellish their aggression as "advance."

The article notes that the Japanese militarists aggression of Korea began right after the "Meiji restoration" of 1868 and entered a full-fledged stage after the forcible signing of the unequal "Kanghwa Treaty" in 1876.

In the textbooks, the article continues, the Japanese authorities claim that they "accepted" the diplomatic right through the "Ulsa five-point treaty" of 1905, "urged the abdication" of the king after the "Hague emissary incident" in 1907, and "accepted" the domestic administration of Korea through the "Chongmi seven-point treaty," in a vile attempt to whitewash the brigandish crime in depriving the Korean Government of all its functions as a power after the Russo-Japanese war.

We must not overlook here that the Japanese authorities embellish the aggressive acts of their truculent predecessors with such gentle phraseology as "accept" and "urge" and, furthermore, this is strongly suggestive of their aggressive design to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors.

The article goes on: The shameless forgery of history by the Japanese authorities also finds expression in their beautifying the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists run through with medieval repression and plunder.

The Japanese reactionary authorities can never cover up the history of indelible crimes of the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea as a colony for 36 years, murdered a large number of patriots and people, robbed Korea of her immeasurable quantities of natural resources and attempted to obliterate the national identity and national culture of the Korean people under the government-general rule.

The forgery of history by the Japanese reactionary authorities also finds manifestation in their distortion of and insult to the just struggle of the Korean people for national independence and social progress. In the textbooks they insulted such struggles of patriotic people against the aggressors as the Imo (1882) army mutiny, the Kapo (1874) peasants war and the 1 March uprising as "rebellions" and so on. This is a brazen forgery of history.

The Japanese authorities must act with discretion, mindful that the Korean people today are not the Koreans yesterday, admit their mistake and promptly correct the distorted and forged historic facts in the textbooks.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

STUDY TOUR AND ASIAN REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON PADDY RICE

Consultation Opens

SK011732 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on 1 September. The consultation is attended by delegations or delegates of China, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh and the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech. The heads of the delegations of China and Pakistan and the Nepalese delegate also made congratulatory speeches.

The agenda adopted at the consultation includes general studies of the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea, Korea's experiences in this, and experiences of Korea in other agricultural domains, presentation of experiences by delegations and delegates of other countries and study tour.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol who is heading the DPRK delegation made a keynote speech on "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

Kim Chang-chu Addresses Meeting

SK040131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Speech by Kim Chang-chu, DPRK vice premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, at Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable, high yields of rice, held in Pyongyang on 1 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected representatives, entrusted by the DPRK Government, I celebrate the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable, high yields of rice, proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] of the United Nations and held in our country. I sincerely welcome the representatives who are visiting our country to participate in this event. We are very happy to see this function held in our country with the participation of renowned agricultural workers and specialists from

various Asian countries. We will make every effort to successfully accomplish the important duty assigned us. You will directly see the successes attained by our people in their endeavors in agricultural production, especially in their effort to achieve stable, high yields of rice under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

We firmly believe that this consultation and study tour will positively contribute to increasing rice production in the Asian region and to expanding and developing friendly and cooperative relations between our country and all Asian countries participating in this event.

Representatives, this consultative meeting is in session when the demand for food has daily increased on a worldwide scale and when primary attention is being paid to the effort to increase food. Achieving stable, high yields of rice plays a great role in solving the food question--a serious problem in the international community. Rice, which occupies nearly 18 percent of the total output of grain in the world, has high yields among grains. Rice is a primary grain which Asian countries have traditionally grown. Over 1 billion people--the majority of people in Southeast and South Asia--live on rice.

Asia is the world center of rice cultivation. The area under rice cultivation occupies 80 percent of that in the world. Accordingly, achieving stable, high yields of rice is very important for Asian countries. Asian countries have made great efforts to achieve high yields of rice. While paying close attention to rice and taking state measures for achieving stable, high yields of rice, many countries in the Asian region have concentrated on scientific research in this regard.

The FAO has paid special attention to the cultivation of rice in the Asian region and has positively conducted research in this regard, bringing about a great change in the yields of rice in Asian countries. As a result, many Asian countries, which once had to import food annually due to the consequences of the imperialists' colonial rule, have achieved self-reliance in food supply, exporting some food. This is a proud success attained by Asian countries in their steady endeavor to increase rice production. We are sincerely rejoiced over this success attained in the Asian region.

Viewing the overall food situation in the world, we are not satisfied with the level we have reached so far. Food production has failed to catch up to the rapid increase of population worldwide. In the Asian region alone, we have failed to achieve the goal of offsetting the 4 percent annual increase in the demand for food--a decision adopted at the World Food Conference. This demands that individual countries in the Asian region continuously study and strive to increase food production. Since Asian countries participating in this meeting have gained good results and experiences in their struggle to increase rice production, mutually exchanging these results and experiences and strengthening cooperation constitutes one of the important factors for achieving stable, high yields of rice.

If individual countries utilize results and experiences they have attained in their own countries to meet their situation, they will greatly contribute to increasing food production in their countries. We sincerely hope that this consultative meeting and study tour will provide an opportunity to achieve this end.

Representatives, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our country has attained great successes in the rural economic sector, especially in the rice cultivation sector. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our country, has taught: In view of the weather conditions of our country, rice farming is the most stable and has the highest yields. Like other Asian countries, rice occupies a primary position among other grains and is a staple food in the people's dietary life. Since ancient times, our people have regarded it as their life-long desire to eat boiled rice with meat soup three times a day.

Fully understanding the ardent desire of our people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply interested in the task of increasing rice production since the period when the construction of a new society started. While helping greatly expand paddyfields in our country--where the area of arable land was limited--to increase rice production by leveling hills and by reclaiming tideland through a mass movement, he guided the people in accelerating irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization work and in vigorously conducting scientific research for stable, bumper harvests of rice. As a result, the harvest of rice has annually increased. Paddyfields, which yielded 1 to 2 tons of rice per chongbo during the imperialists' colonial rule, is now yielding 7.2 tons of rice on the average. As a result, grain production has increased by 2.4 times. Thus, annual grain production has reached over 9 million tons.

Our experiences teach us that, to achieve stable, high yields of rice, it is important for us to correctly take measures for securing and scientifically and technically utilizing water resources, to develop and introduce excellent agricultural varieties which suit the weather and climate of our country and to continuously carry out the land amelioration work and expanding and fertilizing paddyfields. Early cultivation of rice, the establishment of a scientific fertilization system and the adoption of measures for preventing damage from harmful insects are important factors for increasing rice production.

To achieve stable, high yields of rice, it is necessary for the government to pay close attention to rice cultivation and to strengthen state and social support for this task. If we correctly take measures toward achieving this end, we will guarantee stable, high yields of rice. This has been proved by the situation of our country in which, despite unfavorable weather conditions due to unusual atmospheric phenomena, rice production has annually increased.

Our people are proud to have achieved the brilliant successes we see today through arduous efforts to increase rice production. However, we have much greater work to do in the future than that we have performed so far. Today, our people are assigned the task of producing 15 million tons of grain in

the near future. To achieve this end, we are now vigorously carrying out the four great nature remodelling tasks--that is, the work of expanding arable land by reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland in the west coastal area and by reclaiming 200,000 chongbo of land and of supplying water and electricity to the land thus reclaimed by building a large lockgate in the Nampo District and a large power station in the Taechon District. With the completion of these tasks, a new change will take place in rice production in our country, and our country will become more affluent.

Representatives, you are visiting our country to participate in this consultative meeting and study tour. You are our precious guests. Such an exchange of visits and contacts among us is useful to developing agriculture in each country and to strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations among all countries participating in these functions.

We are ready to jointly share the experiences and techniques we have attained in rice cultivation with all countries which need them. We firmly believe that, through your visit to our country, friendly and cooperative relations between our countries will further expand and develop, along with understanding and friendship among us.

While staying in our country, you will feel our close friendship toward you everywhere you visit. I sincerely hope that you will spend joyful and useful days in our country. Thank you.

KCNA On Consultation

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on 1 September.

At the study tour and consultation, the successes and experiences in agricultural production, particularly in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice by brilliantly applying the *chuche* method of farming in the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be studied and the successes and experiences gained by Asian countries in this field be exchanged.

Present at the consultation are the delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Ghai, director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Mohammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol is also present.

Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech. Authorized by the DPRK Government, he warmly hailed the study tour and consultation opening in our country at the proposal of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

We believe that the current study tour and consultation will greatly contribute to further increasing rice production in our Asia and expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and all other Asian nations, he said, and continued: Under the wise guidance of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, Korea has so far made big successes in agriculture and particularly in the cultivation of rice.

Today the per rice output averages 7.2 tons as against 1 or 2 tons under the imperialist colonial rule. The grain output has increased about 2.4 times over the last two decades to exceed 9 million tons annually. Our people feel great pride and honour in having made brilliant successes as today through a hard struggle to increase rice production. We are ready to share our experience and technique in rice cultivation with any country which wants them.

Lu Liangshu, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, made a congratulatory speech. Pointing out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea has registered big successes and a wealth of experience in agricultural production, he expressed the belief that the study tour and consultation will make a big contribution to the development of rice cultivation in Asia.

The production of rice holds an important proportion in grain production and has reached a very high level in the DPRK. There are many valuable technical problems in this country for us to study, he stressed.

A congratulatory speech was also made by Mohammad Afzal Malik, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He, on behalf of the delegates and scientists present at the consultation, expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Korean people for having made it possible to arrange the study tour and consultation in the DPRK.

Noting that the DPRK reaps a high yield of more than 7 tons in paddy rice per hectare, he said: We hope to study your experience during the consultation and study tour.

Amresh Man Pradhanang, delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal, said in his congratulatory speech: The successes made by the DPRK under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song in achieving a stability in rice production and increasing its output carries weighty significance. We think we will learn precious experiences during the consultation and study tour.

He expressed the conviction that the discussions at the consultation and recommendations to be adopted by it will be very useful for increasing rice output and agricultural production in Asia.

The consultation elected chairman, vice-chairman and rapporteur general.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was elected chairman, Director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of India V.B. Ghai, delegate of the Republic of India, vice-chairman and Abdul Majid Chaudhry, member of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, rapporteur general.

The agenda items adopted at the consultation include general studies of the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea, Korea's experiences in this, experiences of Korea in other agricultural domains, presentation of experiences by delegations and delegates of other countries and study tour.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a keynote address "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

The consultation continues.

Yi Hak-chol Keynote Speech

SK020720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on 1 September.

At the consultation, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made the keynote address "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

He said: Considering that rice cultivation holds a big proportion in the agriculture of Asian countries, the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice is important in their solving the food problem. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre put forward most correct policies for achieving stable high yields of rice and have wisely led our people to their implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself upon a deep analysis of the precious experiences gained in the course of his personal guidance of agricultural production and the latest successes in agricultural science, founded the chuche method of farming, an advanced and scientific method of farming suitable to the specific conditions of our country.

The great leader and the glorious party centre have brought about a big turn in the production of paddy rice in our country with their wise guidance in strictly meeting the demand of the chuche method of farming in all fields of agricultural production.

By various measures taken to increase the production of rice in the last period, the per hectare paddy rice output has rapidly increased year after year to reach a high level of 7.2 tons on an average throughout the country.

The speaker referred to the successes of the green revolution and overall introduction of early-ripening, high-yielding strains of rice in our country. In order to carry into effect the policy of seed improvement for creating good seed rice suitable to the climatic and soil conditions of our country, he said, our government has built up solid seed-breeding centres and farms in many places which are different in ecological conditions and let the agricultural scientists and technicians display a high degree of creative ingenuity and responsibility for the improvement of seeds.

Thanks to such measures for the improvement of seeds, many new strains of seed rice have been invented in a brief period and big successes made in seed improvement in our country.

Our country sees to it that the successes achieved in the green revolution are introduced in agricultural production without delay. Our experience shows that, if a country builds up solid seed-breeding bases, increases state investment in them and arouses scientists, it can solve the problem of breeding seeds suitable to its conditions in a short time.

Turning to the work of ameliorating soil and raising its fertility in our country, the speaker said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a most correct policy of land amelioration suited to the specific conditions of our country and has energetically guided the work for its implementation.

In order to turn low-productive paddy fields into high-productive ones, our country has applied large quantities of organic fertilizers in paddy fields and energetically pushed ahead with soil amelioration by chemical method and physical method, properly combining them, with the result that the physical and chemical quality of the soil of our paddy fields has been markedly improved.

The practical experience in our country shows that if one increases investment in land amelioration, correctly mobilises the force of the masses and strengthens the assistance of industry to agriculture, one can successfully carry out such vast and difficult task as land amelioration in a short period.

Referring to the advanced nursing of rice seedlings and their transplanting in our country, the speaker said: Our practical experience shows that if one fails to nurse sturdy seedlings, he cannot raise the yield, whatever good seed he may sow and however much fertilizers he may apply.

The overall introduction of the cold-bed nursing of rice seedlings, the most superior method suitable to the conditions of our country, has made it possible to achieve stable yields by ensuring a sufficient period for the growth of rice.

Our practical experience shows that 500-1,000 kg more rice is produced per hectare in the paddy fields where seedlings nursed on cold beds are transplanted than in the fields where seedlings nursed on water beds are transplanted.

According to our experience, one day's delay in rice-transplanting brings a drop of 100 kg in per hectare output.

With a comprehensive introduction of rice-transplanting machines, our peasants have been freed from hard and toilsome labour of transplanting rice by hands, and a big stride was made in the industrialisation and modernisation of rice cultivation.

The speaker pointed to the application of the rational dense planting method in our rice farming. He said: To raise the per unit production by densely planting rice and making each plant fully productive--this is the basic orientation consistently adhered to by us to boost paddy rice output.

The speaker dwelt on the establishment of a scientific system of fertilizer application and the effective use of fertilizers in our country. Our country, he said, introduced the method of applying fertilizers in several stages instead of the outmoded method. The overall introduction of the new fertilizer application method resulted in a marked rise in rice output.

Pointing to the solution of the water problem and effective use of water in our country, he said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the conditions for agricultural production and characteristics of the climatic conditions in our country and the actual possibility of the rural technical revolution, defined irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution.

Thanks to the struggle of the entire people under the wise guidance of the great leader, many reservoirs, big and small, have been built in our country and the whole country is covered with dense irrigation networks. This ensures stable high yields in our country every year.

Referring to the work for protecting crops from weeds and blight and noxious insects in our country, he said: Our country supplies enough herbicides to apply to 100 percent of the paddy fields. With the massive supply of efficient herbicides killing various weeds in paddy fields, our peasants have been freed from arduous and toilsome weeding work. Crops are thoroughly protected

not only from weeds but from blight and noxious insects in our country. In protecting crops from blight and noxious insects, our country strictly abides by the principle of combining the use of agricultural chemicals with other methods, laying main emphasis on their prevention. In using agricultural chemicals, we choose ones which kill insects and germs well but are not harmful to human bodies and various chemicals are used alternately.

After dwelling on our experience in the harvesting and thrashing and in raising the level of technical knowledge of the peasants, the speaker concluded: The great successes made in rice farming in our country are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre put forward most correct policies to decisively increase the production of paddy rice in our country and have wisely led our people to implement them, bringing about a big progress in rice farming in a brief period.

Delegates See 'Song of Paradise'

SK030427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The delegations and delegates to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on the evening of 2 September at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

Invited to see the performance were delegations or delegates of China, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Bangladesh. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and personages concerned and working people in the city.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Delegates Visit Various Sites

SK061055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 4 and 5 September inspected cooperative farms and a reservoir, a drainage pumping station and a higher farm machine school, etc., studying scientific and technical problems arising in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice, the management of the farm, training of rural technical personnel and raising of the technical level of agricultural working people.

The guests first went to the Chongsan cooperative farm.

Inspecting the Chongsanri Revolutionary Museum and the Propaganda House for the Dissemination of Knowledge of Agricultural Science and Technique, paddy fields visited by bumper crops and a mechanization workteam, the guests studied successes and experiences gained by the farm in agricultural production under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

In the paddy field they acquainted themselves with the method of improving low productive paddy fields into highly productive fertile fields and selecting high-yielding seeds, nursing rice seedlings in the cold bed, choosing an appropriate period and method of rice transplantation, controlling water and applying fertilizer in each stage of growth of rice.

At the mechanization workteam, they studied the efficiency of tractor, rice seedling plucking machine, rice transplanting machine, herbicide sprayer, harvesting machines and other farm machines, watching their operation, and paid deep attention to the mechanization of tilling, rice transplanting, weeding, sprinkling of agricultural medicines, harvesting, thrashing and all other farm work.

Making a round of the tractor room, soil analysis room, etc. of the Propaganda House for the Dissemination of Knowledge of Agricultural Science and Technique, the guests acquainted themselves with the deep study of scientific and technical knowledge needed for farming by functionaries and agricultural working people of the farm.

While going round the room for study of the chuche farming methods, the crop study room, farm machine study room and other rooms at the Chongsan Higher Farm Machine School, delegations and delegates were deeply impressed by the successful training of agricultural technicians.

The guests also visited the Wonhwa cooperative farm and inspected the Wonhwa Revolutionary Museum. They went around rice fields, studying with keen interest the successes and experiences of the farm gained in rice farming by thoroughly implementing the chuche farming methods. They also visited the Kyonyong reservoir and the Kumchon drainage pumping station.

Delegates Visit Exhibitions

SK070827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inspected the exhibition hall of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests saw with keen interest a number of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song including works of the socialist rural question and expressed deep impressions with regard to the imperishable ideological and theoretical exploits performed by him in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

The delegations and delegates visited the international friendship exhibition. They saw with keen interest the precious gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from party leaders and heads of state, political and public figures and revolutionary peoples of different countries of the world.

After the inspection the delegation of the People's Republic of China made the following entry in the visitors book: The gifts on display in the exhibition show the boundless respect and reverence of the peoples of various countries of the world for the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song. We wish Comrade President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. May the blood-sealed friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples be everlasting.

Saying that the great President Kim Il-song is the respected leader of the Korean people and the world people, head of the Thai delegation Suvit Pushpavesa stressed that he enjoys boundless respect and reverence from the world people.

Muhamad Afzal Malik, head of the Pakistan delegation, stated that the gifts in the international friendship exhibition vividly show the unbounded respect of the leaders and peoples of various countries of the world for the great president.

Amresh Man Pradhanang, the delegate of Nepal, noted that with the construction of the very splendid exhibition and display of the gifts from different countries here, it has become possible to convey them as national treasures through generations.

The guests also went round historic monuments at the Pohyon Temple in Mt Myohyang.

Saying that the great leader President Kim Il-song made sure that valuable cultural monuments were well preserved, U Tin Hlaing, head of the Burmese Delegation, declared: Through this inspection we have clearly learned that the Korean people are a very developed people from the historical point of view.

The delegations and delegates appreciated the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture.

Inspections Continue

SK081140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of different countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inspected on 6 and 7 September cooperative farms, irrigation setups, a tractor plant, a scientific institution and other places to study the scientific and technical problems in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice and successes and experiences in irrigation and mechanisation of agriculture.

They went to the Kumsong tractor plant. They saw with deep interest the plant which, once a small farming tool factory, has been turned into a large modern tractor plant under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Visiting the Kiyang irrigation setups, the guests acquainted themselves with the total length of the channels of the setups, the area under irrigation, the capacities of machines and equipment and so on at the second-stage pumping station and Lake Taesong.

The delegations and delegates inspected the June 3 cooperative farm in Onchon County.

They went round the monument to the west coast tideland reclamation, rice-fields of the farm and its mechanized workteam and so forth. They studied scientific and technical problems arising in paddy farming in reclaimed tidelands such as the method of desalting reclaimed tideland, the problem of seed rice, the period of the growth of rice, the amount of the application of chemical fertilizers, the method of applying agricultural chemicals, the number of the roots of rice per pyong and the number of the stalks per root.

At the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the guests deeply studied with actual objects and data the questions of introducing new strains under the continued unfavorable weather conditions resulting from the influence of the cold front, abiding by the principle of right crop to right soil and right crop to right time, bringing up sturdy rice seedlings, the control of water, the measures to protect crops from blight and noxious insects, the question of intensive farming, and so on.

They also went to the Migok cooperative farm in Sariwon, the Sariwon fruit farm and Lake Sohung.

The Nampo Municipal Rural Economic Committee arranged a party for the guests on 6 September.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JSP DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 25 Aug--Hajime Fukata, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Youth and Children's Department of the Japan Socialist Party, arrived here on 24 August by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK260424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Aug 82]

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--A delegation of the Osaka, Japan, Youth Solidarity Committee Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Hidenori Yoshioka, chairman of the Osaka Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity, arrived in Pyongyang on 31 August. The Colombian church idea study delegation headed by Jesus Martinez Florez, honorary professor of the Antioquia University of Colombia; the Ethiopian church idea study delegation headed by Tafesse Fida, director of the Kilfe Comprehensive Secondary School in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the delegation of the Industrial Research Centre of Libya headed by Muhamed Abu-Rakhes, general director of the Centre; Lumbwele Boy Buta, deputy chief of the Information, Press and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party; Epajjar Ojulu, editor-in-chief of UGANDA TIMES, the organ of the Uganda People's Congress Party; the Burmese dance troupe headed by Thein Sein, director of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; and Francisco Barreto de Carvalho, director of the General Administration and Planning Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Guinea-Bissau, left here for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Sep 82]

TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kekeh Messanvi Koku, councillor of technique and chief of the Political and Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 August by air. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK010439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 31 Aug 82]

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--A delegation of the Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Elmecker Robert, member of the Austrian Parliament, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 August by air. It was met at the airport by

Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association, and an official of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK010439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 30 Aug 82]

BURMESE DANCE PERFORMANCES--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--The Burmese dance troupe gave performances at the Theatre of the Youth Hall in Wonsan on 28 and 29 August. The performance was appreciated by Vice-Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee Kim Kyong-ho and other personages concerned and working people and artists in the city. The Burmese artists put on the stage a colorful program including a masque, dance and woman's solo to win the warm acclamation of the audience. The performers delighted the audience by excellently singing Korean songs including "Mother Kim Chong-suk Our Mother" in Korean. The Kangwon Provincial People's Committee arranged a party for the Burmese dance troupe. The Burmese artists had a rest in Songdowon, a scenic spot. [Text] [SK010439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 30 Aug 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREANS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--Yi Yong-sang and Yi Sun-hui, Koreans residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on 31 August for a visit to the homeland. At the airport, Yi Yong-sang had an emotional reunion with his father, younger brother and uncle, and Yi Sun-hui with her relative from whom they had been separated for tens of years due to the country's division. [Text] [SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CHONGNYON GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Chang-sik, chairman of the Hiroshima prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, a delegation of Chongnyon press workers headed by Yi Pok-nam, director of the Sidae Publishing House, a delegation of graduating class students of Choson University headed by Yi Kwang-hyon, deputy director of the normal education faculty of the university, the 100th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Yong-chin, section chief of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the 42nd short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chong Chun-sik, representative director of the Tokyo Credit Association of the Korean Bank, arrived in Wonsan on 1 September by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation of Chongnyon functionaries, the delegation of Chongnyon press workers and the 100th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party yesterday for the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries. [Text] [SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 1 Sep 82]

LIBYAN VICTORY DAY MARKED--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 1 September carries an article titled "Libya Greets 13th Anniversary of Victory of Revolution" on the occasion of this anniversary. The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Libyan people on this day, says the author of the article. He further says: September 1, 1969 young officers of Libya overthrew by a revolution the feudal dynasty which had been in power since independence and proclaimed the Libyan Arab Republic and set up the Revolutionary Command Council. It carried weighty significance in

the historical development of the Libyan people. After the victory of revolution, the Libyan people have covered a course of struggle for the country's prosperity and building of a new society, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The Libyan people who had consistently opposed the domination and interference of the imperialists abrogated the shackling treaties and agreements with them, destroying their political, economic and and military foothold. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and people calling for a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East problem strongly denounce the brigandish armed invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli Zionists and actively support the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes registered by the Libyan people. The friendly relations between Korea and Libya are developing today. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, our people wish the Libyan people greater fruits in their struggle for the building of a new life. [Text] [SK011726 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 1 Sep 82]

FILM SHOW HONORS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 2 September on the 38th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Present there were personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang were present on invitation. The attendants saw a Bulgarian feature film. [Text] [SK031150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 3 Sep 82]

MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 5 September at the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Kumdae cooperative farm to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Present at the meeting were Hong Il-chon, vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned and members of the cooperative farm. Bulgarian Ambassador Hristo Kelchev and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were also present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK060824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 6 Sep 82]

LETTER FROM ZIMBABWEAN GROUP--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," an immortal classic work of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held recently at the Chuche Idea Study Centre of the University of Zimbabwe, according to a report. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar. In the letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the Chuche Idea Study Centre of the University of Zimbabwe M.T. Changamire says: The great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song met the delegates of the South Korean side to the high-level political talks between North and South and indicated a most correct path to accelerate the reunification of Korea. In the course of studying his work, we came to have a better knowledge of the three principles set forth by him for national reunification and their correctness. You the dear leader, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, has been wisely leading the entire Korean people in the struggle to carry into effect the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader. Today the entire Korean people and the world's revolutionary people highly praise the efforts of you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the reunification of Korea and are firmly convinced that the cause of Korean reunification will certainly be accomplished as it is carried on under the tested and distinguished leadership of you the dear leader. We will deeply study the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, actively propagate them among the broad Zimbabwean youth and students and take an active part in the worldwide solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and thereby make a big contribution to the promotion of Korean reunification. The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [SK041140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Sep 82]

LETTER FROM MAURITIUS--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Mauritius group for the study of the chuche idea was recently held in Port Louis, according to a report. A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting. The letter says: The dear leader, it gives us great pleasure to inform you of having formed the Mauritius group for the study of the chuche idea. On this happy day we members of the Executive Committee and the group extend most heartfelt felicitations to you the dear leader holding aloft the banner of Kimilsongism in the era of chajusong (independence). The world demands a new theory which will give clear answers to the complex problems of our time. We firmly believe that the chuche idea is the only guiding idea giving most scientific answers to theoretical and practical problems raised by our time. The chuche idea is a torchlight leading darkness to light and the backward countries to be developed self-sufficient countries. We highly estimate the great vitality of the chuche idea. We express deep thanks to you the dear leader for your solicitude according our study groups. We express our belief once again that the rays of the chuche idea will widely spread all over the world. The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [SK051315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 5 Sep 82]

HO TAM MEETS TOGOLESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 3 September met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kekeh Messanvi Koku, councillor of technique and chief of the Political and Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il was on hand. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a luncheon for the delegation. [Text] [SK040826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 4 Sep 82]

HO TAM MEETS FORMER NEPALESE PREMIER--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 4 September met and had a friendly conversation with Tulsi Giri, ex-prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chang Se-kuk. [Text] [SK051312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Sep 82]

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Songchol on 6 September met and had a talk with Sultan Mohammad Dutta, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il was present. [Text] [SK070042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 6 Sep 82]

CONDOLENCES ON JSP FIGURE'S DEATH--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 2 September sent a message of condolence to Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the death of Mr Isamu Akamatsu, advisor to and former vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party. The message reads: I heard the sad news that Mr Isamu Akamatsu, advisor to and former vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, died. Mr Isamu Akamatsu conducted much activities for the development of your party and for Japan's peace, democracy and neutrality and in support of our people's cause of reunification. I express deep condolences to the Central Executive Committee of your party and the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK022216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 2 Sep 82]

REPLY FROM GABONESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Gabon. The message dated 28 August reads: I was very deeply moved by your message of greetings sent to me on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of our country. I express heartfelt thanks to you for this in the name of the Gabonese people and myself. I hope that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will grow stronger for the wellbeing of our two peoples. With highest considerations. [Text] [SK080505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 8 Sep 82]

LETTER FROM ZIMBABWE SEMINAR--According to a report, a symposium on the philosophic principle of the chuche idea contained in the second part of the immortal classic thesis of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, "On the Chuche Idea," was held recently in the center of practicing the theory of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and letter to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted in the symposium amidst thunderous applause from the participants. The letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is as follows: Pyongyang, respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song: Today we held a symposium on the philosophic principle of the chuche idea contained in the second part of the immortal classic thesis

"On the Chuche Idea" of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly succeeding to the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by you, after attending the film and book exhibition of the DPRK held in the capital city of our country Hareide marking the significant year of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We respectfully send this letter with the unanimous feeling of admiration from all participants to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song began traveling the revolutionary road at an early date and opened the era of chuche marking the most brilliant chapter in the history of mankind by creating the immortal chuche idea. You have elucidated a genuine road of struggle enabling the people who were contemptuously treated and oppressed in the past to pioneer their destiny independently and creatively. Today the chuche idea captivates a great number of the world's people and enjoys absolute support from the revolutionary people creating a new society and new life. Indeed, the chuche idea is the immortal banner of struggle and the banner of victory of the people to create a new world and pioneer their destiny. [Excerpt] [SK080757 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Sep 82]

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea study group in Australia headed by Colin Mackerras, chief of the group and school chairman of the Griffith University, arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September by train. It was met at the Pyongyang railway station by Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korea-Australia Association of Friendship and Culture. [Text] [SK080041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Sep 82]

IRANIAN NEWSPAPER DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Iranian newspaper ETTELA'AT headed by its Managing Director Shirani arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Iranian Ambassador to Korea A. Nahavandian. [Text] [SK080038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 7 Sep 82]

PRC MEDIA REPORT PLENUM--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY reported about the sixth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The plenary meeting presided over by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, discussed the problem of socialist economic construction and set forth tasks to increase the production of non-ferrous metals to 1.5 million tons by 1988, realise the overall introduction of press and stamp-forging methods and effect a revolution in welding and insulated material production in the field of the machine-building industry, the paper noted. The XINHUA News Agency and Radio Beijing also reported about the plenary meeting. [Text] [SK022218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 2 Sep 82]

USSR MEDIA REPORT PLENUM--Moscow, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA reported about the sixth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The plenary meeting discussed the problem of increasing the production of non-ferrous metals and introducing advanced technical processes in the machine-building industry and Comrade Kim Il-song,

general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made concluding speeches at the plenary meeting, said the paper. TASS also reported the plenary meeting. [Text] [SK032315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 3 Sep 82]

WFTU CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING SOLIDARITY--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions on 1 September made public an appeal to the workers and trade union organizations throughout the world on the occasion of Day of International Solidarity with the Korean People (9 September), according to a report. The appeal says: The artificial division of Korea imposes unbearable sufferings upon the South Korean workers and people. South Korea has turned into a colony of the United States and its nuclear military base. Such a situation poses as a threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" framed up by the United States intensifies crackdown on the South Korean workers and people. It tramples upon the rights and democratic liberties of trade unions. Expressing full support to the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song, the appeal calls upon all the workers and trade union organizations the world over to strengthen solidarity actions in support of the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful reunification and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to the military fascist rule. [Text] [SK080048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Sep 82]

RALLY COMMEMORATES BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--An Anju County meeting was held on 7 September at Anju Theatre to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, were hung on the background of the platform. The meeting was attended by Song Kwan-chu, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, Chon Su-kil, secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the country. Ambassador Hristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang and Bulgarian guests staying in Korea were invited to the meeting. An Yong-hwan, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and Ambassador Khristo Kelchev made speeches at the meeting. [Text] [SK080516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Sep 82]

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